

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 3.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 14, 1898.

NUMBER 247

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

Corsets
For
Comfort.

The AMERICAN LADY
CORSET is designed es-
pecially that it shall give
comfort to the wearer.

Reason with us then, if it
is a comfortable corset, it
must conform to the natural
curves of the body, thus

Ease,
Grace,
Beauty,

are the desired results when
AMERICAN LADY COR-
SETS are worn.

Worn once they will
prove their worth.

Corset Department
on
Second Floor.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

Bargains

Are true to name only
when they save you
money. The really good,
ones (not the make-be-
lieve sort) can be found
at BRAMAN'S.

You can buy a \$1.00
Coffee Mill for 50c, a 50c
Raisin Seeder for 25c, a
bottle of Crosse & Black-
well's Malt Vinegar for
15c, and Coffee for 25c
a pound that will make
you happy.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.

TELEPHONE 2-20.

WE NEVER
ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We
never advertise a bargain if
we cannot give you an un-
usual value for your money.
Just now we offer exceptional
inducements in

Men's Clothing
AND
Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock
we will make up suits, over-
coats and trousers, at about
one-fourth less than real
value. Same way with differ-
ent lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SHIPS ARE OURS.

Report of Purchase of Brazilian
Ships is Verified. Spanish
Squadron Sails.

Washington, March 14.—The reported
sale to the United States of the two
Brazilian cruisers, Amazonas and Ad-
miral Broa, which are now receiving
their finishing touches in an English
shipyard, was confirmed here this after-
noon. It is learned also that Spain has
not secured the O'Higgins and that Chile
will not sell her to Spain. It is said
furthermore that Spain has not and can-
not purchase ships from either Chile or
the Argentine Republic.

A dispatch from London says that the
contract is to be signed today and Bra-
zilian officers and crews now on board
will return to Brazil by next mail steamer.
It is said that a crew of American
sailors will leave for London at once to
man the two ships.

Spanish Squadron Sails.

Lisbon, March 14.—The United States
warships Helene and Bancroft sailed to-
day; going in southeasterly directions.

The Spanish squadron has sailed from
Cadiz. It is understood they are going to
Porto Rico where they will await orders
of Capt. General Blanco. The departure
of the United States warships may
possibly be connected with the simulta-
neous departure of the Spanish squad-
ron. Rumors have it that they may fol-
low the Spanish ships across the Atlantic.
Great crowds gathered to bid farewell to
the Spanish ships.

The Brooklyn at Fortress Monroe.

Washington, March 14.—The big ar-
mored cruiser Brooklyn arrived at Fort-
ress Monroe this morning direct from
La Guyana, Venezuela. She made a fine
run up, and it is expected that she will
await the arrival of the Minneapolis and Columbia, which are
just fitting out at Philadelphia. This
force will form an excellent nucleus for
the projected "flying squadron" in case
the navy department decides to form one.

Activity on the Coast.

New York, March 14.—The 300 artillery
men ordered to Sandy Hook were trans-
ferred to that point today and prepara-
tions will be commenced early at Forts
Hamilton and Wadsworth. From each
of these forts two batteries were sent to
Sandy Hook, under the direction of the
army engineers. Hundreds of soldiers
and workmen are busy mounting guns,
building ramparts and laying other de-
fenses at the Hook. Not since the war
has such activity been seen there. There
was no cessation of activity even on Sun-
day. A train of 21 cars each loaded with
a 12-inch steel mortar from the Water-
ville, Ct., arsenal is lying on a siding near
the fortifications.

Will Not Provoke War.

Madrid, March 14.—The view held in
official circles is that Spain will not pro-
voke a war, because if she did, she would
find herself isolated; but if America
gives the provocation, Spain will not
be alone in the struggle. The general
opinion is that in the event of war Spain
will not need to attack American ter-
ritory; it will suffice her to pursue a
war of prostration. As American
commerce in seven-fold greater than
Spain's, American interests would suf-
fer most. War would be madness, ben-
efiting neither nation, and good sense
therefore counsels peace.

The Spanish torpedo squadron has not
yet left Cadiz.

The Impartial says: "The govern-
ment is momentarily expecting to receive
the report of the Spanish commission,
which, it is understood, will maintain
that the Maine explosion was acci-
dental. Although the American com-
mission gives another explanation, the
government will energetically uphold the
Spanish report."

Court Set Sunday.

Havana, March 14.—The court of in-
quiry did a good deal of work Sunday,
examining Ensign Powelson and such
divers of the wrecking company as have
been investigating the wreck. It is said
that these divers have been released
from further work of this kind and in-
structed to pursue their labors under
the wrecking contract. The court will
have the services of the naval divers as
heretofore, and, if necessary, can call

PARTITION OF CHINA.

England Determined It Shall Not
Take Place.

Prepared to Do Battle to
Maintain Its Stand.

Fact to Be Made Unmistakably Clear to the
Rulers of Europe.

London, March 14.—Nothing short of
a distinct and decisive American in-
dorsement of the British policy in the
far east can avert a collision between
England and her continental rivals. It
is not yet quite clear whether Russia and
France are convinced that Great Britain
is in earnest in her open declaration
that she will go to war rather than per-
mit the partition of China or the closing
of the British markets there. Their
doubt, if it exists, will soon be removed,
for the Salisbury government has taken

measures to carry conviction to the most
skeptical diplomats on this point.

Then, and the time cannot be long de-
layed, the Franco-Russian attitude will
change, or the war which these coun-
tries, by their recent policy, have almost
been inviting, will come.

It is probably true that English public

opinion is more well disposed than

Americans toward the Anglo-Saxon com-
bination, but even this country is by no
means unanimous in favor of such a
consummation. The English view of
the subject is not altogether selfish, for
it is believed that the United States, with
its rapidly expanding foreign trade, will
profit fully as much as England by co-
operation in keeping open the markets of
the world. On the other hand, with re-
gard to immediate policy in China, there
is probably some danger of retaliatory
action by the continental powers in the
Spanish-American controversy against
the United States in case the latter sup-
ports Great Britain in the far east. Such
action, no doubt, would lead Great Brit-
ain openly to take the American side,
but it is impossible to estimate the con-
sequences which might arise. The prob-
lem before President McKinley, there-
fore, is one of great difficulty as well as
far-reaching consequences in the estab-
lishment of Europe.

The British war office has issued 100
rounds of ball cartridges to every vol-
unteer in the kingdom, in addition to the
ordinary provision.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAS NOT ACCIDENTAL.

The Maine Destroyed by Something
From Without is Conclusion
of Senator Proctor.

Washington, March 14.—When Senator
Proctor reports to the president the re-
sults of his trip to Cuba, he will inform
Mr. McKinley that the Maine was blown
up by a mine or a torpedo. The sen-
ator and his friend, Colonel M. M. Parker
of this city, returned last night.

From a two hours' conversation with
these gentlemen on the train between
Culpepper, Va., and Washington, it can
be stated that the following conclusions
have been reached as the result of their
tour of investigation:

First.—The Maine was undoubtedly
blown up by an outside explosion. It
is not believed, however, that the de-
struction of the vessel and the sacrifice
of her crew were due to any act over
which the Spanish government had any
control.

Second.—The so-called plan of auton-
omy, inaugurated under Captain Gen-
eral Blanco, has proved a failure.

Third.—The reports of the intense suf-
fering among the reconquistas and the
great mortality among them have not
been exaggerated, though there is less
now than formerly, the conditions
having been somewhat improved under
Blanco.

Fourth.—There is no impending crisis
in Cuba. The existing conditions, grow-
ing gradually worse, may continue in-
definitely. The early settlement of the
Cuban question rests with Madrid and
Washington.

Fifth.—The authority exercised by the
Spanish in the island is purely military
control. The insurgents are still in-
trenched in the provinces of Puerto
Principe and Santiago, and roam gen-
erally over the island.

Sixth.—Should Cuba ever pass under
the control of the United States there is
no doubt of its availability as a res-
idence for American citizens.

SOUP SUPPLY SHUT OFF

Situation Grows Worse For the Now
Bedford Strikers.

Ninth Week of Battle Opens
With No Settlement.

Why Negotiations Over Weavers' Fines Came
to Naught.

New Bedford, Mass., March 14.—Today
witnessed the beginning of the ninth
week of the strike in this city. The com-
munity, the tradesmen, the mill men and
the strikers are all depressed. And there
seems no ray of hope for anything better.

While Bideford, Taunton, Fall
River and the other places have seen
their strikes ended, New Bedford, which
undertook the battle for all New Eng-
land, still battles on. The strikers are now
about to settle down to real destitution.

Heretofore, they have had the support
of their unions, the support of the poor
department of city and state, the soup
houses have fed thousands daily through
public generosity and charitable socie-
ties have lent a hand. Now the Weav-
ers' and Loom Fixers' unions are almost
devoid of funds, and the spinners alone
have money.

Many strikers depend upon the soup
houses for daily food. With a change
in sympathy exhibited by the public
towards the strikers, the donations of
supplies to enable these houses to fur-
nish food-free continue to decrease, and
the managers fear they will have to dis-
continue the distribution. The cause
of this step is attributed directly to the
action of the weavers. Nearly 3000 per-
sons receive assistance daily from the
three south-end houses and with a shut-
off of these places there is bound to be great
suffering.

There has been so much talk adverse
to the weavers on account of the failure
to reach an agreement on the fines question
that President Cunnane was im-
pelled to prepare a public statement,
in which he says: "The impression
appears to have gone abroad that the
weavers took an unwise course in re-
jecting the propositions drawn up by me
as a solution of the fining system, inasmuch
as it afterwards transpired that the
treasurers were ready to accept them in
a slightly modified form. In the first
place I wish it clearly to be understood
that I believe the weavers are more
capable of understanding their own
business—in knowing what is good and
what is bad for them—than can any
similar number of other persons who are
not weavers; and in the second place I
wish it to be clearly understood that
there is no similarity between my
proposition (which the mill treasurers
would not accept) and the propositions
submitted by the weavers."

The Standard says editorially: "The
business of the city is becoming de-
moralized and uncertain. For the strik-
ers, the prospect is simply more suffer-
ing. For the rest of the town it is more
loss. Perhaps it is ungracious to say
that the strike is a failure. It is not a
success, and in all candor and in all
sympathy for the men who have been
struggling for what they hold to be their
rights, it must be said that there is not
one atom of reason to suppose that they
can gain the point for which they are
striving, even if they continue the strike
for eight weeks more. The time has ar-
rived when from some quarter should
come immediate and positive steps for
ending this strike."

The Standard says editorially: "The
business of the city is becoming de-
moralized and uncertain. For the strik-
ers, the prospect is simply more suffer-
ing. For the rest of the town it is more
loss. Perhaps it is ungracious to say
that the strike is a failure. It is not a
success, and in all candor and in all
sympathy for the men who have been
struggling for what they hold to be their
rights, it must be said that there is not
one atom of reason to suppose that they
can gain the point for which they are
striving, even if they continue the strike
for eight weeks more. The time has ar-
rived when from some quarter should
come immediate and positive steps for
ending this strike."

There is more trouble among the
trades-unionists and the socialists. The
last feature is a break in working
men's club, whose members have in-
cluded a large number of socialists, and
in whose rooms the socialists have held
their weekly meetings. At a meeting
of the members it was voted that after
Sunday the meetings of the socialists in
the clubroom must cease. The socialists,
however, are not discouraged at this.
They will hire a centrally located
hall and meet by themselves, and with
the increase in their numbers they ex-
pect better results from the break. The
socialists have several times challenged
the trades-unionists to debate on mat-
ters pertinent to the strike, without ac-
ceptance. Now Thomas Stephenson,
one of the most thoughtful of the opera-
tives, offers to debate with any member
of the local body of socialists, stipulat-
ing that the meeting shall take place
after the end of the strike, and that the
proceeds shall be given to St. Luke's
hospital."

Doctrine of Militant Peace.

Washington, March 14.—In a sermon
to which the president was an attentive
listener, Sunday, the Rev. Hugh Johnson
said: "Secure from invasion, with in-
exhaustible wealth and resources, with
a people full of martial spirit and able
to put their millions of soldiers into the
field, and cover the seas with battleships,
what have we to fear from a bankrupt
nation that cannot even sub-
due 20,000 or 30,000 ragged, ill-fed and
poorly equipped Cuban insurgents; or
from an alliance of France and all the
Latin nations against us? Come the
three corners of the world in arms, and
we shall shock them."

Ambassador White's Denial.

London, March 14.—The Sunday
Special publishes from its Berlin corre-
spondent an interview with United
States Ambassador White on the at-
titude of the United States toward Spain

Cutting-Made

Top Coats have no superiors at any of the num-
erous prices, but there is a point where economy
and elegance meet, and you may rest assured of
getting as much value in cloth trimmings and make
as though you paid twice as much elsewhere.

It's our special

\$15

Top Coat

Of our own design, and embodies all the elegance
of twenty-five dollar garments in the way of cloth
trimmings and make.

Special design covert cloths, Italian, serge or
silk lined, with or without strap seams, short or
medium length, and no new kink left out, that is
found on the latest fashion plate.

And all for \$15.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

Harnesses,
Horse Clothing
Collars,
Halters,
REPAIRING
A
SPECIALTY

Shoes and Rubbers

Of all styles for all ages
GYMNASIUM SHOES

121 Main Street.

9 cent jardiniers

AND ANOTHER bargain at thirty-nine—
then others at 50—60—75 cents and
up. For a few days while they
last. And some hundreds of the
2 cent tumblers.

C. H. Mather.

An Exceptional Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very
low figure. Right prices and right terms to
the right party for desirable property on
Glen avenue.

Harvey A. Gallup, BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

THEY RIDICULE IT.

Many People Ridicule the Idea of an Absolute Cure for Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

Ridicule, However, is Not Argument and Facts are Stubborn Things.

Stomach troubles are so common and in many cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on never being humbugged especially on medicines.

This fear of being humbugged may be carried too far; so far, in fact, that many persons suffer for years with weak digestion, rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux.

They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten promptly thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic Pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they not entirely upon the bowels whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after meals, digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite, and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for book on stomach diseases or ask your druggist for it.

Crackers was a monkey and a very entertaining one, whose story is told in The Examiner. A very important thing about Crackers was his appetite. Of this and some other points the following is recorded:

Crackers' appetite increased so much that he had to take to stealing to keep himself supplied with enough to eat.

Bananas, oranges, bread and butter, even if you held them in your own hands, were not safe from his little black paws. One afternoon, when tea was being brought to us, Crackers seized the maid's dress, who was carrying the tray, swam up her flying apron hand over hand and seized two bananas.

Useless to try and regain anything that Crackers once closed his little hand upon. In a jiffy both bananas had been peeled and literally pushed down our pet monkey's throat.

So it was with everything eatable. A nice little boy of our acquaintance went out upon the lawn to eat a slice of bread and butter and sugar in a clean white dress. Soon the family was attracted to the lawn by dreadful shrieks and screams as the clean little boy came rushing toward the house minus his bread and butter. Sure enough, our naughty monkey had attacked the small boy, grabbed his bread and torn his apron and was even then meditatively licking his hands for the few crumbs which might be left sticking to them.

It was too true—Crackers had no conscience and no morals. He was bad, thoroughly bad, all the way through, and no punishments or coaxing could make him mind. He had his favorites, though, among us, and the little sister whose own pet he was would sometimes run away from his violent efforts at affection. If she came too near his corner, he would climb up her dress, clutch her neck so tightly that she was in danger of many a black and blue spot. At such times there was a loud call for help, and I was always appealed to remove the offending animal.

My method was a simple but effective one, for I simply smacked Mr. Crackers well with a good strong piece of whalebone. He always let go his hold at this and would run away, scolding and screaming in monkey language.

He was calling me all sorts of bad things, I suppose, but I did not know it.

At the end of the summer Crackers began to decline. He caught a cold and seemed to have a bad cough. We nursed him all we could, of course, and gave him a hot water bag to sleep upon, but he died one night while we were gone to the druggist's for medicine for him.

at the Renfrew Caledonian club's hall last Friday evening.

Fred Harmon of Pittsfield spent Sunday with his parents on Commercial street.

Rev. Fr. Marcoux of Indian Orchard is the guest of Rev. L. O. Trigman.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker of Renfrew died Sunday.

The Loomfixers will hold a meeting this evening to make arrangements for a lecture to be given by a prominent speaker on the labor question.

Joseph Levine of New York city is visiting his brother, Max Levine, of Summer street.

There were no arrests made Saturday or Sunday.

*Calman's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

*Calman's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

About a Cumming, Naughty Little Monkey—The Magic Dart—The Trials of a Young Artist.

Crackers was a monkey and a very entertaining one, whose story is told in The Examiner. A very important thing about Crackers was his appetite. Of this and some other points the following is recorded:

Crackers' appetite increased so much that he had to take to stealing to keep himself supplied with enough to eat.

Bananas, oranges, bread and butter, even if you held them in your own hands, were not safe from his little black paws. One afternoon, when tea was being brought to us, Crackers seized the maid's dress, who was carrying the tray, swam up her flying apron hand over hand and seized two bananas.

Useless to try and regain anything that Crackers once closed his little hand upon. In a jiffy both bananas had been peeled and literally pushed down our pet monkey's throat.

So it was with everything eatable. A nice little boy of our acquaintance went out upon the lawn to eat a slice of bread and butter and sugar in a clean white dress. Soon the family was attracted to the lawn by dreadful shrieks and screams as the clean little boy came rushing toward the house minus his bread and butter. Sure enough, our naughty monkey had attacked the small boy, grabbed his bread and torn his apron and was even then meditatively licking his hands for the few crumbs which might be left sticking to them.

It was too true—Crackers had no conscience and no morals. He was bad, thoroughly bad, all the way through, and no punishments or coaxing could make him mind. He had his favorites, though, among us, and the little sister whose own pet he was would sometimes run away from his violent efforts at affection. If she came too near his corner, he would climb up her dress, clutch her neck so tightly that she was in danger of many a black and blue spot. At such times there was a loud call for help, and I was always appealed to remove the offending animal.

My method was a simple but effective one, for I simply smacked Mr. Crackers well with a good strong piece of whalebone. He always let go his hold at this and would run away, scolding and screaming in monkey language.

He was calling me all sorts of bad things, I suppose, but I did not know it.

At the end of the summer Crackers began to decline. He caught a cold and seemed to have a bad cough. We nursed him all we could, of course, and gave him a hot water bag to sleep upon, but he died one night while we were gone to the druggist's for medicine for him.

High Water Does Damage.

The water Saturday and Sunday was the highest seen in the Hoosac river for some time. It was not more than a foot from the bridge over the river on Murray street. It flooded all the meadows near Zylonite and caused a good many washouts along its course.

The Mangemans canal at Zylonite was quite badly damaged. In one place opposite the depot a large part of the bank next to the Boston & Albany railroad was washed out and serious damage was done to one of the abutments of the bridge near D. B. Cook's meadow.

This Evening's Lecture.

The Ladies Home Missionary society of the Congregational church has arranged a lecture to be given in the Congregational house this evening by Rev. Dr. Wallace Nutting, pastor of the Union Congregational church in Providence, R. I. His topic will be "The Dream of the World," illustrated by stereopticon views. His collection of pictures includes the choicest architectural art and natural scenes of Egypt, Asia Minor, India, China and France. Every one who can should attend as the lecture is sure to be a treat.

In Honor of Her Birthday.

A pleasant little birthday party was held at the home of Mrs. Sheehan on Burt street at Renfrew Saturday afternoon in honor of her daughter May's, 13th birthday. About 30 young friends were invited and passed the afternoon with various games and amusements. Refreshments were served and before leaving the friends presented their young hostess with several gifts as tokens of their esteem and memoirs of the event.

Sold His Livery Business.

Everyman S. A. Follett has sold out his livery business on Myrtle street to William Morrow of Pittsfield. Mr. Morrow has had considerable experience in this line having for a number of years conducted the livery connected with the Burbank house in Pittsfield. He has many friends in this town and he is sure of being welcomed by the public. He will take charge of the business Wednesday.

For This Evening.

Regular meeting and drill of Company M.

Regular meetings of the selectmen and board of health.

Regular meeting of the Grand Army.

Regular meeting of the Fortnightly club.

Misses Marjorie Wellington and Angie Hayes are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Beckwith of Pittsfield.

Misses Anna and Bessie Harmon are visiting friends in Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cassidy of Renfrew spent Sunday with friends in North Adams.

Miss Ella Beers of Cheshire has taken a position in the Greylock shirt shop in Pittsfield.

A pleasant masquerade party was held

at the Renfrew Caledonian club's hall last Friday evening.

Fred Harmon of Pittsfield spent Sunday with his parents on Commercial street.

Rev. Fr. Marcoux of Indian Orchard is the guest of Rev. L. O. Trigman.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker of Renfrew died Sunday.

The Loomfixers will hold a meeting this evening to make arrangements for a lecture to be given by a prominent speaker on the labor question.

Joseph Levine of New York city is visiting his brother, Max Levine, of Summer street.

There were no arrests made Saturday or Sunday.

*Calman's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

*Calman's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

About a Cumming, Naughty Little Monkey—The Magic Dart—The Trials of a Young Artist.

Crackers was a monkey and a very entertaining one, whose story is told in The Examiner. A very important thing about Crackers was his appetite. Of this and some other points the following is recorded:

Crackers' appetite increased so much that he had to take to stealing to keep himself supplied with enough to eat.

Bananas, oranges, bread and butter, even if you held them in your own hands, were not safe from his little black paws. One afternoon, when tea was being brought to us, Crackers seized the maid's dress, who was carrying the tray, swam up her flying apron hand over hand and seized two bananas.

Useless to try and regain anything that Crackers once closed his little hand upon. In a jiffy both bananas had been peeled and literally pushed down our pet monkey's throat.

So it was with everything eatable. A nice little boy of our acquaintance went out upon the lawn to eat a slice of bread and butter and sugar in a clean white dress. Soon the family was attracted to the lawn by dreadful shrieks and screams as the clean little boy came rushing toward the house minus his bread and butter. Sure enough, our naughty monkey had attacked the small boy, grabbed his bread and torn his apron and was even then meditatively licking his hands for the few crumbs which might be left sticking to them.

It was too true—Crackers had no conscience and no morals. He was bad, thoroughly bad, all the way through, and no punishments or coaxing could make him mind. He had his favorites, though, among us, and the little sister whose own pet he was would sometimes run away from his violent efforts at affection. If she came too near his corner, he would climb up her dress, clutch her neck so tightly that she was in danger of many a black and blue spot. At such times there was a loud call for help, and I was always appealed to remove the offending animal.

My method was a simple but effective one, for I simply smacked Mr. Crackers well with a good strong piece of whalebone. He always let go his hold at this and would run away, scolding and screaming in monkey language.

He was calling me all sorts of bad things, I suppose, but I did not know it.

At the end of the summer Crackers began to decline. He caught a cold and seemed to have a bad cough. We nursed him all we could, of course, and gave him a hot water bag to sleep upon, but he died one night while we were gone to the druggist's for medicine for him.

High Water Does Damage.

The water Saturday and Sunday was the highest seen in the Hoosac river for some time. It was not more than a foot from the bridge over the river on Murray street. It flooded all the meadows near Zylonite and caused a good many washouts along its course.

The Mangemans canal at Zylonite was quite badly damaged. In one place opposite the depot a large part of the bank next to the Boston & Albany railroad was washed out and serious damage was done to one of the abutments of the bridge near D. B. Cook's meadow.

This Evening's Lecture.

The Ladies Home Missionary society of the Congregational church has arranged a lecture to be given in the Congregational house this evening by Rev. Dr. Wallace Nutting, pastor of the Union Congregational church in Providence, R. I. His topic will be "The Dream of the World," illustrated by stereopticon views. His collection of pictures includes the choicest architectural art and natural scenes of Egypt, Asia Minor, India, China and France. Every one who can should attend as the lecture is sure to be a treat.

In Honor of Her Birthday.

A pleasant little birthday party was held at the home of Mrs. Sheehan on Burt street at Renfrew Saturday afternoon in honor of her daughter May's, 13th birthday. About 30 young friends were invited and passed the afternoon with various games and amusements. Refreshments were served and before leaving the friends presented their young hostess with several gifts as tokens of their esteem and memoirs of the event.

Sold His Livery Business.

Everyman S. A. Follett has sold out his livery business on Myrtle street to William Morrow of Pittsfield. Mr. Morrow has had considerable experience in this line having for a number of years conducted the livery connected with the Burbank house in Pittsfield. He has many friends in this town and he is sure of being welcomed by the public. He will take charge of the business Wednesday.

For This Evening.

Regular meeting and drill of Company M.

Regular meetings of the selectmen and board of health.

Regular meeting of the Grand Army.

Regular meeting of the Fortnightly club.

Misses Marjorie Wellington and Angie Hayes are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Beckwith of Pittsfield.

Misses Anna and Bessie Harmon are visiting friends in Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cassidy of Renfrew spent Sunday with friends in North Adams.

Miss Ella Beers of Cheshire has taken a position in the Greylock shirt shop in Pittsfield.

A pleasant masquerade party was held

at the Renfrew Caledonian club's hall last Friday evening.

Fred Harmon of Pittsfield spent Sunday with his parents on Commercial street.

Rev. Fr. Marcoux of Indian Orchard is the guest of Rev. L. O. Trigman.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker of Renfrew died Sunday.

The Loomfixers will hold a meeting this evening to make arrangements for a lecture to be given by a prominent speaker on the labor question.

Joseph Levine of New York city is visiting his brother, Max Levine, of Summer street.

There were no arrests made Saturday or Sunday.

*Calman's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

*Calman's "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

About a Cumming, Naughty Little Monkey—The Magic Dart—The Trials of a Young Artist.

Crackers was a monkey and a very entertaining one, whose story is told in The Examiner. A very important thing about Crackers was his appetite. Of this and some other points the following is recorded:

Crackers' appetite increased so much that he had to take to stealing to keep himself supplied with enough to eat.

Bananas, oranges, bread and butter, even if you held them in your own hands, were not safe from his little black paws. One afternoon, when tea was being brought to us, Crackers seized the maid's dress, who was carrying the tray, swam up her flying apron hand over hand and seized two bananas.

Useless to try and regain anything that Crackers once closed his little hand upon. In a jiffy both bananas had been peeled and literally pushed down our pet monkey's throat.

So it was with everything eatable. A nice little boy of our acquaintance went out upon the lawn to eat a slice of bread and butter and sugar in a clean white dress. Soon the family was attracted to the lawn by dreadful shrieks and screams as the clean little boy came rushing toward the house minus his bread and butter. Sure enough, our naughty monkey had attacked the small boy, grabbed his bread and torn his apron and was even then meditatively licking his hands for the few crumbs which might be left sticking to them.

It was too true—Crackers had no conscience and no morals. He was bad, thoroughly bad, all the way through, and no punishments or coaxing could make him mind. He had his favorites, though

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 30 cents a month, \$5 a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
G. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.
FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin—accrues me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the seal of the city of North Adams.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 14, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.

MONDAY, March 14, 1898.
There is no mystery about writing successful advertising. Say what you would say in talking over the counter, and if you care to illuminate the ad. with a little humor, well and good. But what people look most for in an ad. are cold, hard, money-saving facts.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Despite the war talk and war possibilities business is gaining. That is the report of the business agencies. Railway earnings are increasing; more gold is coming in than is needed; money is nowhere stringent; foreign exports continue enormous. Wheat exports are three times what they were in 1897; all kinds of exports are a fourth more in amount than a year ago. The iron market continues very brisk, the demand and the product exceeding all precedent. Iron and steel are not only in demand for war materials but for railroad and structural purposes.

Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been for the past week 18 per cent, and for the year 14.5 per cent, ahead of last year, much ahead of all previous records. Purchases are the largest ever known, in some lines covering the production for five or six months. Prices are generally about 1 per cent. below last year, while leather is 4 per cent. higher. The woolen market continues dull, with little demand for goods. Cotton goods are in steady demand with prices stable. Failures for last week were one-third less in amount involved than a year ago; in manufacturing lines less than half of what they were in 1897.

The report comes from Boston that Hon. John F. Fitzgerald will have to fight hard to get a renomination for congress this year. After Sunday night's eloquent and forceful and patriotic speech the brilliant young congressman can have the solid support of North Adams.

And now it has been discovered that the main street pavement "roars." As if that were strange. In view of the continued abuse that piece of work has suffered it is no wonder that the verstones do rise in maturity. The pavement is just talking back and it's no more than fair that it should.

The Albany Journal one of the real great papers of the country gives signs of its prosperity in the necessity of putting in a new and larger press. The new printing machine has the capacity of 24,000 eight or ten page papers an hour. May the influence and circulation of the Journal continue to expand.

Maj. William O. Howe is the California veteran who became so disgusted with both political parties, or rather so self-righteous and egotistical, that he sent to the President his resignation as a citizen of this country. We wonder how the major feels in the light of the events of the past week. Not that he is of any consequence nor that he will be missed, but as an evidence of the reciprocity of affection upon the nation's part, we suggest that, if the major still feels that he wants to remove to a warmer and more congenial spot, he be taken out and shot for high treason.

An editor and a poet fought a duel recently in Rome. They used swords and the poet's jugular was severed, while the editor was unscratched. That's the way it goes. The poet lacks business judgment. The shoemaker should stick to his last, and the poet to his rhymes. Had the recently deceased gone at the editor with a spring poem instead of a sabre he could doubtless have attended the editor's funeral. The pen is mightier than the sword, and the poet who forswears "Beautiful Snow" or "Some, Gentle Spring" for his sword does not know his business. What fools these mortals be.

It seems strange that office holders do not learn one lesson—that of early appointments to offices which are within their province to fill. A case in point is the vacant deputy sheriff's position in North Adams. Sheriff Fuller could save himself a lot of annoyance and save the various aspirants for the position much trouble and worry if immediately after Mr. Moloney's funeral he had announced his choice of a successor. Such early announcements always forecast the feel-

ing which sharp rivalry develops. Of course it is presumed, as in the instance cited, that the appointing power is thoroughly acquainted with local conditions and knows the relative fitness of men. Early appointments of unobjectionable men are the more satisfactory in the long run.

The vote in the House, 311 to 0, and in the Senate without a word of debate, 76 to 0, giving the President discretionary power to apply any part of \$50,000,000 as he may think fit before next January to national defence, is the most impressive display of hearty unity and unflinching patriotism that has been made by this or any other country for many years. That it will prevent hostilities, remarks Dun's Review, is not certain, but the course of markets proves that it is clearly thought probable in other countries as in this. The financial powers of Europe, which are able to starve into peacefulness almost any government, may not be able to restrain a mob in Madrid or Havana, but will strain every nerve to keep the peace if they can. It is most gratifying that no industry or branch of business shows any restriction or hindrance, but some have been rapidly gaining for the week and month.

Plumbing Successes Slumping.

Not slumping, but plumbing, is the latest and most fashionable diversion. The plumbing does not consist in laying or repairing the pipes and mains, but in inspecting and criticizing them. There is, of course, a guide or leader who first picks out some houses where things are peculiarly defective and who then pilots the party about, pointing out how dreadfully unhygienic it all is. Most of the inspecting crowd probably know no more about it when they are through than when they began, but the diversion has the air of being philanthropic, not to say solstitial, and it is certainly novel. There was a "plumbing party" on hand yesterday. It was made up of the rank and file of the New York Household Economic Association, none of the important members being present, and it left the Palace of Industry at 8 o'clock. About 20 women were in the crowd and it was in charge of Mr. Charles E. Wingate. As the one man and the whole crowd of women made their way along the streets it was interesting to observe the stares and the comments of the passersby who were not yet familiar with the plumbing party. Not until the new diversion becomes more common may we expect the general public will be callous to it. The party tackled a house on East Sixty-third street and proceeded to examine its drains. Mr. Wingate was very particular to point out the importance of the right sort of traps, and the women were soon converted to his opinion. The questions the women asked were remarkable and varied. They ranged all the way from queries as to the proper size for butlers' pantries to interrogations concerning the high price of putty in New Orleans. Mr. Wingate was both patient and painstaking, however, and tried his best to make everything clear. There is no doubt, too, that this new diversion contains much of practical value to those who enter into it in the proper spirit. The slumping party was nothing more than a gratification of curiosity. The plumbing party provides a capital object lesson in that most important field—domestic science.—New York Sun.

—Successes Slumping.

To the charitable institutions which owe their existence to musicians and their wills—as in the instances of Rossini, Meyerbeer, Verdi and many more—now to be added the new Asylum For Homeless Children and its creche founded by the late Leo Delibes, the eminent French composer, through the careful observance of his wishes by his widow, Mme. Delibes-Demail. The establishment, formally accepted by the municipality of the city of Paris, represents a great boon. It offers, with its endowment, a gift of about \$40,000. The building is a perfectly appointed one in the suburb Clichy-la-Garenne, and it shelters already many of its little pensioners and guests. It is a pleasant thought in hearing "Lakme" sing, or in being entertained with the grace and grace of the ballet "Coppelia"; that its composer's name is cut over the "Astro Leo Delibes" and that the performances on the composer's best scores are given in the theater.

Foreign English.

The following notice is displayed in a hotel in Norway: "Bath! First class bath. Can anybody get a Tushbath. Warm and cold. Tub bath and shower bath. At any time. Except Saturday. By two hours forborne." And this is the notice that was posted up recently in an art exhibition in Tokyo: "Visitors are requested at the entrance to show tickets for inspection. Tickets are charged 10 cents and 2 cents, for the special and common respectively. No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in, if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog, or the same kind of beast. Visitor is requested to take good care of himself from thievily."

Chocolate Pudding.

To one-fourth of a pound of grated chocolate allow a heaped tablespoonful of flour. Put the mixture into a suitable saucepan and stir the contents to a paste, adding gradually about three-quarters of a pint of cream. Meantime beat 4 eggs, one after the other, with nearly 4 ounces of butter (previously beaten to a cream). Add this to the mixture in the saucepan, sweeten and flavor to taste. Put it into a buttered mold and boil in water for 1½ hours in a double boiler.

Headaches, Heartburn

Blood Was Impure and Face Covered with Pimples

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Relief and Imparts Strength.

"I was subject to severe headaches and had attacks of heartburn. My blood became very impure and my face was full of pimples. My sister advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it has done me wonderful good. It gives me life and energy and seems to make new blood. After eating, I have had a very disagreeable feeling, was dizzy and faint. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely relieved me in a very short time. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives me strength and good health and I am very thankful that I have become acquainted with its merits." L. L. TOWNE, Newburyport, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It seems strange that office holders do not learn one lesson—that of early appointments to offices which are within their province to fill. A case in point is the vacant deputy sheriff's position in North Adams. Sheriff Fuller could save himself a lot of annoyance and save the various aspirants for the position much trouble and worry if immediately after Mr. Moloney's funeral he had announced his choice of a successor. Such early announcements always forecast the feel-

NO HELP FROM ENGLAND.

Will Not Supply Spain With the Sinews of War.

END OF CUBA'S WOES IN SIGHT.

Walter Wellman Predicts the Speedy Settlement of Our Quarrel With Spain—The Influence of Spain's Bondholders Is All Against War.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—[Special.]—It looks now as if an end to the woes of poor Cuba might be reached in a very short time, perhaps in 60 days. The great nations of Europe are taking a hand in the affair.

Not openly, not by means of ultimatum or note which form records, but by the secret and insidious and powerful means of diplomatic intercourse. Europe wants no war between Spain and the United States. The reason is obvious, though containing many phases. The first and most important of these is that after Spain has waged war upon the United States, and lost, as she surely will lose if she tries it, Spain will be in the throes of a revolution. I have heretofore pointed out this fact to the readers of these dispatches. It is emphasized by the attitude of foreign governments during the last week. If Spain makes war and loses, with the bitterness and desperation of defeat will come an upheaval of the whole social and political fabric of that kingdom. More likely than not a republic will succeed the empire, and this sort of an upheaval is precisely the object lesson which no European nation wants to have afforded its own people.

Europe's interest in maintaining peace between America and Spain is keen. There is, in addition to the consideration just stated, the commercial point of view. No one can foresee what disarrangement of commerce will come if war breaks out. Besides, once let slip the dogs of war between the United States and Spain, once reddened the seas with blood, and the statesman does not live who is farsighted enough to see the outcome. The peace of the whole world might be broken. Then there is the money stake. Hundreds of millions of Spanish bonds are held by bankers and their clients in Franco, England, Germany and other nations. The French are believed to be the heaviest holders of Cuban securities. War between Spain and America means virtual forfeiture of all these bonds. Spain would not only lose Cuba, but she would probably go to pieces herself. She could not pay, and Cuba would not.

Bankers Cry Halt.

At the foot of every throne in Europe sits a banker. In every European cabinet great banking houses have their representatives. They are often able to formulate policies, they are always able to mold them one way or another. The bankers are against war, and they have issued their command that there must be peace. If Spain breaks the peace, she does so at her peril. She can effect no war loan. The bankers have gone as far as they will go. They will not give Spain money with which to ruin herself. The very best they could hope for in case of a disastrous Spanish-American war would be a pittance of 5 or 10 cents on the dollar. For this reason peace is imperative, unless Spain loses her head, unless her statesmen become so wild and vicious that they are willing to plunge their country into the very crater of bankruptcy, ruin, failure, humiliation, anarchy, revolution. In the opinion of the best informed men here in Washington they will not do that.

The best barometer of war or peace is the quotation of Spanish bonds in the European markets. When Spanish bonds decline, the situation is growing more dangerous. When they are steady, no dangers threaten. When they are up, difficulties are disappearing. Perhaps the house of Rothschild has more to say about deciding the question of war or peace than Prime Minister Sagasta himself. The Rothschilds not only know what is going on in the most secret councils of the Madrid government, but they are able to influence them to do what shall or shall not be done. Moreover, they know how to pull the wires that set the governments of France and England in motion, and to produce diplomatic pressure upon Spain to keep the peace. This, according to information received here of an apparently trustworthy character, is precisely what has happened.

I do not mean to say that the bankers of Paris and London are able absolutely to control the question of war or peace, but they will come very near it. An extraordinary situation, an accident, the firing of a gun by a hot-headed officer, might bring on war without the desire or the intention of either government. But such causes aside, I find the best balanced and most thoroughly informed public men of Washington convinced that there will be no war.

Our Policy.

They say the United States desires only that which is right and proper. It is not the intention of the United States to seek Cuba for itself. It is not a selfish policy that controls this government. We are led to intervention solely for the purpose of saving thousands upon thousands of human lives, to relieve the world of a plague that has become intolerable. The world looks on and approves. It sympathizes with our efforts as it applauds the patriotic which we have shown in the past. The greater the crisis the more restraint is put upon Spain by the governments of the old world, the more the bondholders, both directly and speaking through the governments they are able to influence, point the finger of warning at Spain and command her not to break the peace.

Spain is today the most harassed and unfortunate country on the face of the earth. Poor China's lot is enviable compared to hers, for the Chinese are a people without the keen pride and sense of honor which mark the Spanish people. Yet Spain is failing almost as low as China and becoming a ward of civilization. She is virtually in chancery today, being guided by self-appointed friends and by creditors who are anxious to save her from herself. She has not reached that state of helplessness in which the powers openly interfere with her independence and seize her territory and command her to do this or that, but this stage will come if she goes to war with America. She will become a derelict or fall in fragments. For all these reasons it is pretty safe to conclude the chances of war between Spain and the United States are only as two in ten, and that whatever else happens Cuba is sure to escape from the clutches of Spain. That Cuba will gain her independence, or something equivalent to it, is almost certainly written in the book of fates.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Spec. a. 10c. Eye Glasses and Artificial Eyes.

A fl. guineas or a guinea only each.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives Relief and Imparts Strength.

"I was subject to severe headaches and had attacks of heartburn. My blood became very impure and my face was full of pimples. My sister advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it has done me wonderful good. It gives me life and energy and seems to make new blood. After eating, I have had a very disagreeable feeling, was dizzy and faint. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely relieved me in a very short time. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives me strength and good health and I am very thankful that I have become acquainted with its merits." L. L. TOWNE, Newburyport, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It seems strange that office holders do not learn one lesson—that of early appointments to offices which are within their province to fill. A case in point is the vacant deputy sheriff's position in North Adams. Sheriff Fuller could save himself a lot of annoyance and save the various aspirants for the position much trouble and worry if immediately after Mr. Moloney's funeral he had announced his choice of a successor. Such early announcements always forecast the feel-

rejoices at the happy results secured by using a

Benson's Plaster

which promptly relieves and cures quickest Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbar, Backache, Spinal and Kidney affections, Lung and Chest Difficulties, and Pains and Aches everywhere. The only plaster of positive medicinal value.

Get the real BENSON'S and refuse substitutes. Price 25 cents.

© 1898, E. & J. Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, New York.

WHITE.

FOREHANDED buying will save you more in one year than painful pinching will in five. If you have needs in Table Silver, Clocks, Sterling Silver, Etc., you have the opportunity now of getting them at almost your own price—below cost in some cases. Spring "Clearing-Out" the reason.

JEWELER

80 MAIN ST.

Wraps and Umbrellas are no protection against Colds, Grip and Pneumonia. During these climatic changes the only safety lies in a bottle of

PNEUMONINE

A few doses of these wonderful little pellets taken immediately after exposure to cold or wet will drive away the chills and start the blood coursing through the veins. Ask your druggist at once to fortify you with a bottle of

PNEUMONINE

ONE SIZE ONLY, 25c.

THE PNEUMONINE CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

The Old Dominion Company's

EXPRESS STEAMERS

"Princess Anne," "Yorktown" and "Jamestown" offer

FOR

business men, pleasure seekers and visitors

OLD POINT COMFORT

a most expeditious route, reaching Norfolk at 10:30 a. m., giving a whole day in Norfolk.

AND

connecting with fast afternoon trains for the West, South and Southwest from

NORFOLK

and with boats for Baltimore, Md., an Washington, D. C., and all connecting lines.

VA.

For further information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

Pier 26, North River, New York

W. L. GUILLAUDEN,
Vice-Pres. & Traffic Manager.

A GENERAL AGENCY

An old-time Life Insurance Company which has been in existence for many years is prepared to make a first-class renewal contract for a General Agency for the State of Massachusetts. The house is well-located and active, with or without experience, to give while the agent is in the office. Agent, W. G.

A Good Deal Better for a Good Deal Less

is what you may expect
in buying

TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESS SUIT CASES,
MUSIC ROLLS,
BELTS, ETC.
At my new factory, 181
State St. Retail trade
solicited.

F. J. Barber,
MANUFACTURER

Take Adams Car.



When you buy a Watch here

you get RELIABILITY
and the strongest kind of
guarantee, if you buy a
high-grade watch. We
have a full line of Elgin,
Waltham and E. Howard
& Co. watches. Also a
special watch which we
guarantee to run within
5-10 of a second variation
a day. Come in and look
over the assortment.

L. M. Barnes,
Jeweler and Optician.

PILES
Dr. Williams' Indian Pile
Ointment will cure Bleeding
and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors,
alleviates the itching at once, acts
as astringent. By mail or express.
Net, Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment
is prepared for Piles and Itching
of the private parts. Every box is
warranted. By mail or express.
50 cents a box. **WILLIAMS**
MANUFACTURING CO. Proprs. Cleveland, Ohio.
For Sale at Pratt's Drug store.

KLONDIKE Canadian
Pacific Ry.
TICKETS
From prominent N. E.
Junction Points to
PACIFIC COAST \$25
ST. PAUL \$15.

**Tariff on
Woolens**
The tariff has
passed and Woolens
now will be higher.
Now is the time to
buy in supplies. We
have a full line of our
varied stock of Overcoats, Suits, Trouser
and goods for all kinds of ladies wear, for
both summer and winter. elegant the
latest Bicycles, suits, and men's coats and
Bicycle wear. Prices still low, quality high.

Blackinton Co.
Blackinton, Mass.

W. H. GAYLORD.
Great Mark-Down Sale of
Cloaks and
Capes.

Cloaks marked down to
one-half the usual price to
clear them quickly and surely.

Handkerchiefs!
Handkerchiefs!

A large special stock of
Handkerchiefs is here to
choose from. More styles
than you can imagine, all at
little enough prices.

W. H. GAYLORD.

**Copley Square
Hotel**

Huntington Ave. Cor. Exeter St., Boston
A new and elegantly appointed fireproof
hotel. Fully equipped with every convenience.
Opposite the Huntington Ave. Station.
B. & A. R. R. Five to 8 minutes to shopping
centers and places of amusement.
Electric cars to all points pass the door.

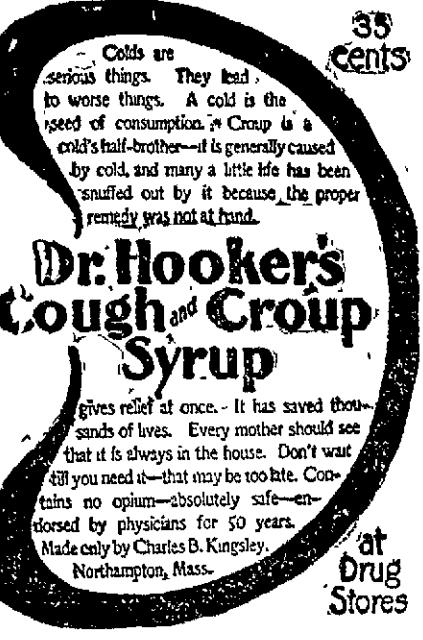
**ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE WITH
PRIVATE BATHS.**

American plan, \$3.50 per day and up.
European, rooms \$1.00 per day and up.

F. S. Rister & Co.

William's Kidney Pills
Has no equal in diseases of the
Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have
you neglected your Kidneys? Have
you overworked your nervous system
and caused trouble with your
Kidneys and Bladder? Have you
pains in the joints, side, back, groin
and bladder? Have you a flabby ap-
pearance of the face, especially
the eyes? Too frequent de-
sires pass urine? William's Kidney
Pills will impart new life to the dis-
eased organs, tone up the system
and make a new man of you. By
mail 50 cents per box.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Proprs., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale at Pratt's Drug Store



THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER.

Career of the Late General William Starke Rosecrans.

A MAN OF HISTORIC DEEDS.

Outline of the Part He Played in the Civil War—His Popularity With His Soldiers, Who Called Him "Old Rosy"—The Disaster of Chickamauga—Civil Life.

Another of the great leaders in the war for the Union is gone. William Starke Rosecrans, after serving 18 years in the Federal army in almost every position from second lieutenant to major general, and after filling many civil offices with ability and great success, has gone to join the majority of the heroes of the memorable contest for the Union. He was born in Kingston, O., Sept. 6, 1819, was graduated from West Point in 1842, served 18 years and then engaged in business as architect and civil engineer till the great war began. All the rest is American history.

It is, however, a history that Americans will gladly read in detail again and again, and it may be said without invidious distinction that even in death General Rosecrans will probably be the subject of more searching inquiry, and even of criticism, than any other hero of the civil war, for owing to a curious combination of circumstances he was during all the years after 1863 engaged in more and more heated personal controversies than any other. It was his misfortune to command at Chickamauga, where success was practically impossible, to the Federals, and his greater misfortune that he was later compelled to defend himself against alleged charges by men who had died. The painful result has been that he has been blamed for all the Federal armies. One item is enough to show the condition. The number of deserters from the western armies alone was 62,000 at the close of that year. Under the president's proclamation most of these returned to duty later and proved themselves good soldiers. They were simply worn out and discouraged by the events of the summer and fall of 1863.

It is also the general testimony that the arrival of General Rosecrans seemed to send a thrill of fresh energy through his command. Advance was soon in order, and the battle of Murfreesboro (Stone River), Dec. 29 and 30, 1862, made the commanding general the hero of the nation for the time.

It is a fact demonstrable by the journals of that date that until after the capture of Vicksburg Rosecrans was more the popular hero than Grant.

Fatal Chickamauga.

The critics are still fighting over Chickamauga. It ended General Rosecrans' chance for honors in the war. Rosecrans had won a notable victory and had a magnificent army. The entire north looked for even greater things from him than he had already accomplished. From Jan. 4, 1863, to June 23 his army lay at Murfreesboro. Rosecrans explained that this was because of the weakness of his cavalry, the scarcity of forage, the nature of the roads, and the policy of holding Bragg on his front, rather than driving him out of Tennessee only that he might unite with Joseph E. Johnston and fall upon Grant, still struggling before Vicksburg. A great deal of grumbling from Rosecrans because of lack of attention to his requests for more cavalry and of fault finding on the part of the war department followed—in fact, "the relations between him and his superiors became greatly strained, so that his official destruction was but a question of time and opportunity." On June 23, however, in the face of opposition from every one of his corps and division generals, Rosecrans began a forward movement against Bragg, and in a campaign of nine days drove the enemy from two fortified positions and won for the Federals the possession of middle Tennessee with a total loss of only 569, while he took 1,800 prisoners, six cannons and great quantities of stores. The confidence of the people in Rosecrans was largely restored by this brilliant campaign, but the relations between himself and General Halleck, commander in chief, and the war department were not less strained. Aug. 5 Halleck telegraphed a peremptory order to Rosecrans to move. Rosecrans declined to do so until he was quite ready. On the 15th he was ready. His problem now was to cross the Tennessee and again gain possession of Chattanooga. There were two ways open to him—to fight his way in or find the enemy out. He chose the latter.

Aug. 28 Bragg, deceived by a singular activity along a front of 150 miles on the part of the Federals, felt himself forced to evacuate Chattanooga, which he did, and the Federal forces effected an unresisted entrance. Rosecrans forces were, however, badly scattered, and the problem that now faced the Union commander was speedy and effective concentration. Bragg had been re-enforced by Longstreet's veteran troops, Buckner had come to his aid from Knoxville, Walker had been sent by Joseph E. Johnston, and militia from Georgia. With these forces at his command, Bragg determined to fall upon the Federal troops and massed his army with the design of receiving the isolated corps of Rosecrans' men as they descended through the gaps in the mountains and annihilate them in detail. In this he was unsuccessful, and for a time it looked as if Rosecrans would succeed in his plan of concentration. But he was not quick enough, and a general engagement—the battle of Chickamauga—began on Sept. 19. Bragg making the onset with perhaps 75,000 men. It is claimed that Rosecrans had but 55,000. Bragg's plan was now to turn Rosecrans' left and then clear the way into Chattanooga. George H. Thomas prevented this, and the day closed without

WEST HAWLEY.
Ben Wilber has been sick with inflammation of the bowels.
Luther Stafford of Savoy is visiting his brother Elbert this week.
Amelia Sears of Somerville spent last week with her brother Charles.
Martin Creasy is preparing his sugar bush.

A MODERN WAY
Commands itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co.

FLORIDA.
Rev. F. E. Coburn is in Lowell visiting relatives and friends.

Miles Hicks, a former resident of this place, died at the Northampton asylum for the aged, a month ago.

E. B. Blais and wife are away for a visit among friends and relatives in Adams and Pittsfield.

Levi Rice has sold his farm in the west part of the town to Frank Whitehead. Mr. Rice and daughter have gone to Wilmington, Vt., for a visit with relatives.

William Raycraft lost a cow last week, from its being hooked by another cow of the same herd.

The dinner at the school room Monday, by the ladies, was a success. They

realized between \$11 and \$12.

GROVE

Marvin Sherman and son have returned to their home in Michigan.
Summer Warden has filled Mrs. Mattie Warden's ice house at Halifax.
Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Lake visited friends here last week.

There are several cases of German measles hereabouts.

Ed. Boyden is working for D. S. Warden for the sugar season.

AVOID CONSUMPTION.

This dread disease is not hereditary. Because your parents had it is no reason that you must. Strong and robust men may contract this malady as well as those who are supposed to be predisposed to it from birth. To insure immunity from consumption—avoid coughs and colds. Do not let yourself become "run down." Check at once any decrease in your normal weight.

The best way to accomplish this is, at the first premonition of trouble, —the first cough, to take

GEORGE THOMAS

Overwhelming disaster to the Federals, but it had called into action every resource of Rosecrans' army, while the Confederates still had reserves.

The next morning Bragg, who had been strengthening his position all night, began a determined attack, and in a short time the engagement was under full swing all along the line. In the heat of the battle General Thomas W. Wood, a division commander, through a misapprehension of his orders, broke the line of battle and marched the rear of another division. Longstreet perceived the gap and threw Wood and his command into it. This lost the battle on the right, the Federal troops broke, and the Confederates advanced almost without opposition. Rosecrans was himself caught in the rut and was forced to hasten to Chattanooga to prepare for the inevitable retreat and defense. Gandyfield, his chief of staff, was sent to General Thomas to inform him of what had happened and to plan for the future. Thomas was equal to the occasion and fell back in good order, his coolness and ability saving the routed right from annihilation. Rosecrans had completed his preparations for defense by the time that Thomas' forces reached Chattanooga, and Bragg's victory did not count for anything but possession of the battlefield. Rosecrans lost nearly 11,000 men, somewhat less than Bragg. Rosecrans was

relieved of his command as soon as possible, but was later put in charge of the department of Missouri. Rosecrans was not, however, in any better odor with his superiors than before, and his occupancy of Missouri was not marked by any notable events. Dec. 6, 1864, he was relieved of his command without warning or explanation. In 1866 he was mustered out of the volunteer service and resigned from the army in 1867.

ROSECRANS AND HIS SOLDIERS.

Rosecrans was a man of action in every essential. His executive ability was immense. His industry was untiring. He spared neither himself nor his subordinates. Staff officers rarely lasted long with him, though they remained as long as nature would sustain their ambition. He was always ready for work in headquarters at 10 o'clock. Being a devout Catholic he rose early on Sundays and Wednesdays and attended mass. He did not often retire till 2 o'clock in the morning, frequently not before 4, and sometimes remained at work till broad daylight. It was not unusual for his aids to fall asleep in their chairs while he was still eagerly continuing his work over his charts, and when he saw their extreme weariness he would look at them compassionately, and waking them send them to bed with an admonition as to their sleep.

Whenever he found time in the afternoon he used to ride out through the camp and review and inspect the troops. On such occasions his great popularity was evinced by the rousing cheers with which he was received. His manner at once engendered a genuine cordiality between officer and men. The latter became convinced that their commander took a personal interest in their welfare, although he examined their condition and equipments with the most exacting scrutiny.

General Rosecrans was a keen observer, and he was noted because of the close attention he gave to the configuration of any section of country through which he might be passing and the knowledge of its military characteristics which he would absorb. He paid great attention to details, and therein lay perhaps an element of weakness. It is claimed by his friends that whatever he did himself was well done, and that all his failures may be traced to his incompetence or lack of energy of subordinates. His critics rejoice that even if this view be correct it argues a fatal defect in his makeup—a lack of knowledge of human nature.

How He Told the Story.

Rosecrans did not consult with the members of his staff as freely as some commanding generals, but in General Thomas—"Pop" Thomas, the boys called him—he placed the utmost confidence, and with him he consulted often. It was General Thomas as to whom his command was turned over after Chickamauga, and Rosecrans at a recent held in Washington same years ago told the story of how they met after the order to turn his command over came. It was in Rosecrans' tent at Chattanooga that the interview took place. The relieving order came at night, and Rosecrans sent for Thomas. "He came alone to the tent," said Rosecrans. "I handed him the letter. He read it, and as he did so his breast began to swell, and he turned pale. He did not want to accept the command, but we agreed upon consideration that he must do so. I told him that I could not bear to meet my troops afterward. 'I want to leave,' said I, 'before the announcement is made, and I will start in the early morning.' I packed up that night, and the next morning at about 7 o'clock I rode away through the fog which then hung over the camp. The best of relations prevailed between General Thomas and myself, and as to the statement that he considered himself my superior and obeyed my orders through a sense of duty it is not so."

RAIXTON BRAGG.

Rosecrans was much affected as he made this statement to his old companions in arms, and his manner carried conviction with it.

In 1868 he was United States minister to Mexico, when he became a resident of San Rafael, Cal., where he possessed large landed property. He was afterward engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to construct a vast system of narrow gauge railroads in Mexico.

In 1880 he was elected to congress from California and re-elected in 1882. In 1883 President Cleveland appointed him register of the treasury. In religion General Rosecrans was a devout Roman Catholic; in politics, an unwavering Democrat. In the various discussions caused by his military career he defended himself with a verve which drew upon him in turn the denunciations of the friends of McClellan, Grant, Halleck and Garfield and led occasionally to fierce personal recriminations.

He had a son, who died in 1880. Despite bitter attack and equally bitter defense all patriotic Americans will hold him in high honor as the man who cleared West Virginia of Confederates—the hero of Corinth, Luka and Stone River.

Worked Both Ways.

"Dave," said Edith, "what makes grandma talk so much?"

"Can't you see?" replied the boy. "She's got a double chin." —Boston Traveller.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS

WE no longer supply our seeds to sell again. At the same time, any one who has bought our seeds in the local dealer during either 1865 or 1867 will be sent our Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1868 by letter FREE and give the name of the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, now equal to new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally.

OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION

will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cents for the Manual who will state where they saw this advertisement.

Postal Card Applications Will Secure No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

437 CORTLAND ST. NEW YORK.

goods as there are now. Aside from those mentioned above, there are others where a satin stripe is woven in, but the satin is nothing but cotton skillfully wrought.

There is cotton chintz exquisitely printed with overthrust satin stripes, all of cotton.

There are grenadines, belges, twills that look like serge and foulard, besides the new satins, silklinens, and the more satin striped percales. All of these have a regular silk finish and they look as well as the silks.

I saw in one house a very stylish outfit

suit, the skirt and jacket being of dark indigo blue and revers, pocket lids and tufts, also a bias fold around the bottom, of a frosty white blue. There were large pearl buttons on the natty jacket, and altogether the suit struck my eye. I found,

to my surprise, that it was made of denim,

the right side being the dress and jacket, and the left the trimmings made of the same stuff turned wrong side out. It couldn't have been prettier. This and the fleece lined flannellets seem to be made up on either side suits one's fancy. Ducks in unbleached shades with narrow bias clan gingham ruffles are very stylish, though in rather poor taste, I think, for eating dresses. Some of the ducks are dyed, and one finds them in every color.

Last season there were some new Scotch linen suitings put forward by the importers in doubt as to their probable success.

Now, as far as there is no doubt about it, and there are some really elegant patterns of this durable fabric. These new ones are among the most popular, whether the lines form stripes or checks. The standard figures are also seen, differing little from those of last season. But now there is a new design wherein each piece of parelle follows precisely that in India silk. Indian blue and white, brown and white, black and white hair lines with deep heliotrope colored figures over them, and in short, every pretty feature

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETE

Rise and Progress of the National Association.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The activity now being displayed by the Amateur Athletic Union is the outcome of the pecuniary results of the registration of athletes which has been in operation for the past year. Up to that change the career of the A. A. U. had not been the brilliant one anticipated by its originators. It started off well, but had the misfortune to begin on a falling market and at a time when

officers of the union made a special trip to meet delegates from the objecting clubs. The result of the conference was not at all satisfactory, and the breach is getting still wider. What the final result will be has yet to be determined. If the basket ball men organize as an association, then the union will have to recognize its right to govern its own sport, just as it has done in the case of other sports and very recently in the matter of the New York City Military League of Athletes. The regimental athletic organizations became restive under certain restrictions of the union and organized an association of their own, which the union at first took no notice of. As it soon became too strong to overthrow, the only thing to do was to recognize its rights, and this was done.

Not content with taking charge of basket ball, the union has lately proceeded to assert control over amateur billiards, stating that it did so because it purposed fostering the game in its clubs, but it is not a question of fostering the game so much as registering even the few men who play the game in one or two tournaments. Maurice Daly has for several years permitted an amateur tournament to be held in his rooms in New York city, and the start was made with his affair, he being advised that all would be disqualified who did not become registered, and he obtained a permit for the tournament. It must be evident to every one that billiards is not a game which can come under the head of athletics. It is no more an athletic exercise than whist, chess or any similar pastime. The excuse that it is necessary to keep billiards clean of professionalism is one that will not appeal to any one conversant with the game, and the only object would seem to be the obtaining of

the 2,967 exported, England's lot being rated as worth \$204,035 of the total value of \$174,607. Germany that year purchased 32 horses, worth \$79,950, by long odds the best average of any export so far made from this country.

The first impetus given to the trade is shown to have been in 1894, as the export jumped to \$24,000, value \$1,108,995, an increase of over 2,000 in number and nearly \$100,000. Over half the number went to Canada, and as there is no reason to assume that Canadian demands increased so rapidly it is a fair presumption that a large number of the 2,632 credited to the Dominion were eventually sold at the Glasgow, Liverpool and London auction marts as specially selected Canadian horses. American turkeys are sold at Liverpool as Canadian. American hams are stamped with Irish trademarks, as was proved at a recent trial affecting the army and navy cooperative stores in London, and it stands to reason that horse dealers will cater to English prejudice when it exists. However, the Britishers soon found out that American horses suited them, and the big jump which established foreign trade took place in 1895. In that year the total figures were 13,981 horses, valued at \$2,201,288, and of that number 5,525 went from New York alone and were worth \$1,425,503. The misleading Canadian export was this year touching 5,000 horses, worth a little over \$700,000. Most of these undoubtedly left for foreign ports. The direct shipments abroad showed most marked increases, which can best be shown in tabulated form:

champion by reason of hard and superior work. He has played the best that the country affords, and every time he has carried off the honors.

Of Carney's rivals probably none has a better right than Fitzgerald to challenge for the title of champion. He is a crack among cracks, and the games in which he and Carney take part always abound with brilliant plays. They were opponents the other afternoon in a four handed game, and each was in

good form.

They are to play for \$500 a side and a trophy. There is to be a series of three contests, one to take place at Brooklyn, one at Jersey City and one at Green-

point.

Basket Ball

On Horseback.

In the larger cities basket ball on horseback promises to be a permanent addition to the sports of the riding school and clubs. Mounted football went out of favor because the tackles of the players and the wedge rushes were injurious to the horses. Men might injure themselves in the game without unduly worrying the riding school proprietors, but when it came to hurting the horses it was different. Basket ball is an easier game on the horses, while it brings out all the riding skill of the players.

Basket ball is only rivaled by hockey as a winter indoor game, and there is every possibility that the horseback game will be as popular as the sport played on foot. The game was first suggested to riders by Duncan Coleman, a well known New York amateur. The following is his set of rules, which virtually governs the game wherever played:

1. The ball shall be put in play in the center by being thrown up by the referee so that it will descend directly between the center players.

2. The player who first catches or touches the ball has possession.

3. In case the ball falls to the ground the center who first touches it has possession and will be allowed to mount, when the ball is to be passed to him.

4. In all plays the player must have hold of his horse. If he does not, it shall be considered a foul.

5. The ball cannot be carried by a player more than three steps from the ring.

6. The quarters are marked by white spots on the side of the ring.

7. The ball cannot be taken from a player by force. It can only be blocked by the open hand, when the hand is held outstretched. When the ball falls to the ground during the play, the first player touching it has possession and will be allowed to mount.

8. There must be no roughness, tackling, or of any kind to players or horses. If done, it constitutes a foul.

9. When the ball is carried behind the goal, it must be thrown from the field from where the player gains possession. Failure to do so will be a foul.

10. When a foul is made, the ball is given to the opposite side and a player is allowed to go 15 feet from the goal for a free throw.

11. The ball must not cross the line from the thrower to the goal nor interfere with the ball until it reaches the ground.

12. When a foul is made, the ball is given to the opposite side and a player is allowed to go 15 feet from the goal for a free throw.

13. The ball must not be interfered with in any way, whatever. The players must stay six feet from the thrower and in a line six feet wide from the thrower to the goal nor interfere with the ball until it reaches the ground.

14. The ball must not be shouting or swearing, and all protests must be made by the captain of the team. Play in silence, if possible.

15. A goal made from the field in play counts as a point.

16. A goal made from a foul counts one point.

Players may be disqualified for striking, kicking, shoulder, or any unnecessarily rough play, while the foul plays are: Players addressing officials: touching ball before center player; kicking or punching the ball; carrying the ball more than quarter of the ring; holding the ball too long when mounting or in play; tackling, holding, pushing, or striking players or horses; delaying the game in any manner; letting go of horse.

The spirit of the rules is to compel dashing riding and the avoidance of all mass plays by a constant passing of the ball. The goals are usually netted hoops two feet in diameter, suspended from poles some four feet above the riders. Polo ponies are the best mounts, from their agility in turning and stopping.

Time to Stop.

Among the best stories recorded by a well known angler is one about a Scotch laird who was one day relating to his friends at the dinner table the story of a fine fish he had caught.

"Donald," said he to the servant behind his chair—an old man, but a new servant—"how heavy was the fish I took yesterday?" Donald neither spoke nor moved. The laird repeated the question. "Weel," replied Donald, "it was twal' pund at breakfast, it had gotten to achtien at dinner time, and it was sax and twenty when ye sat down to supper wi' the captain." Then, after a pause, he added, "I've been tellin' less a' my life to please the shooters, but I'll dash it if I'm going to tell less noo, in my old age, to please the fushers."

Steinfeld Wears Shin Pads.

Steinfeld, the Reds' new fielder, wears shin pads like a football player. In stopping grounders he lets the ball strike the pads and then goes after it. It would seem that he would lose much time in this way, but those who have seen him play say he doesn't. As a thrower there are few swifter. Oldie Beard, the former shortstop of the Reds, says he reminds one of Ed Williamson. He can straighten up and get the ball to first before the runner.

Big Handball Match.

William Carney and James Fitzgerald are to play for the handball championship of the world. The match has been agreed on and the articles signed.

This is a contest that the devotees of the game all over the country have been longing to see. Carney is the

The Gear of a Chainless Wheel.

The gear of any bicycle is equal to the number of revolutions of the rear wheel divided by the number of revolutions made by the crank in the same time, the result multiplied by the diameter of the wheel in inches, says a prominent builder. This rule is particularly useful for chainless machines. To apply it, reverse the bicycle, so that it stands on its saddle and handle bars. Mark a point plainly on the rear wheel and notice the exact position of the crank. Then revolve the crank until it and the mark on the rear wheel come around at the same time to just the positions at which they both started—as, for instance, in nine turns of crank and 23 of rear wheel. Divide 23 by nine and multiply by 23, and the gear is obtained.

71.5-9.

Cyclers' Pocketknife.

An Englishman has invented a pocketknife especially for cyclers' use which has a special blade for detaching a cemented tire from the rim and also a pair of pliers formed by extending a portion of the handle and pivoting a blade so that pressure on its back causes its extension to work in conjunction with the fixed jaw.

JOHN W. KELLY JR.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

LUTHER GULICK, M.D.

C. C. HUGHES.

HARRY McMILLAN.

W. D. E. BABE.

FRANK PEARSON.

B. L. STEINFELD.

W. H. WATSON.

JOHN L. MITCHELL.

JOHN MORGAN.

GEORGE COLEMAN.

</

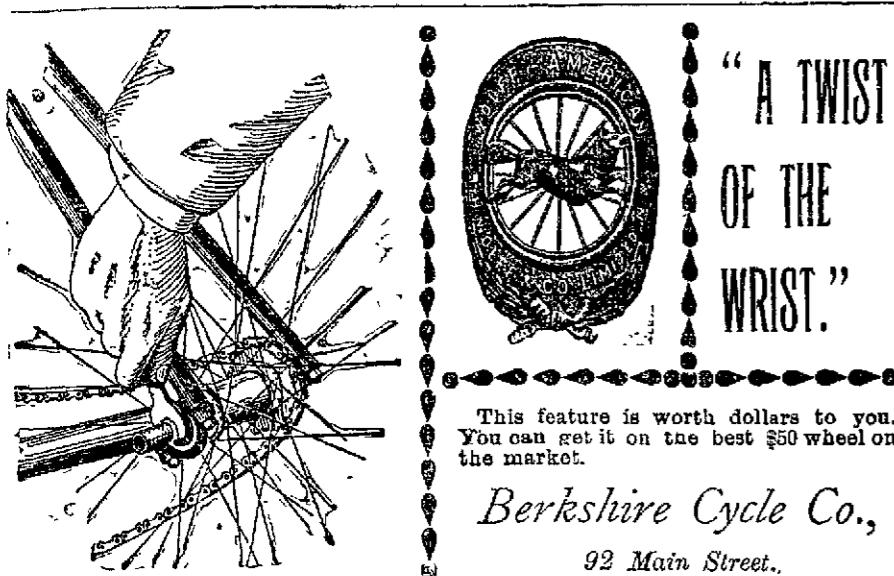
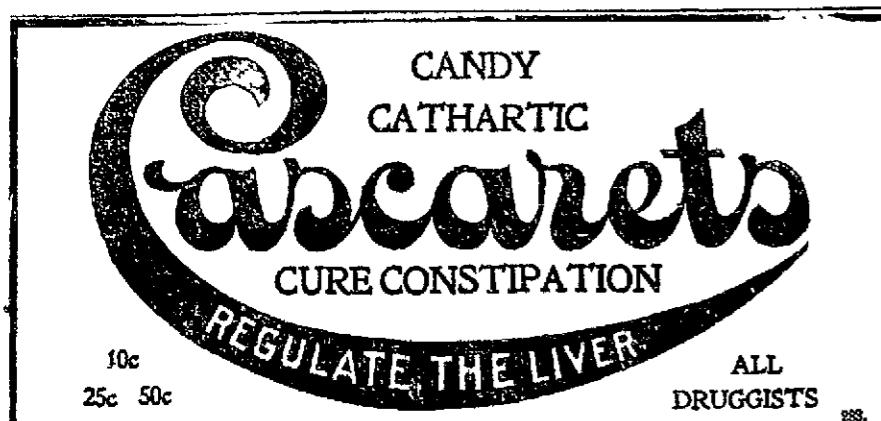
ONE MORE BARGAIN....

150 pairs Men's Congress
and Lace Shoes at

\$1 per pair

Wm. Martin & Co's.

Reliable Shoe and Rubber Dealers—No. 10 State St.



INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

I have confidence in my ability to give you **PERFECT SATISFACTION** on all
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing and Engraving.

A confidence based not merely upon personal knowledge of the skill of my workmen, but more particularly upon
Voluntary Expressions of Satisfaction from Our Customers.

DICKINSON JEWELER AND ART DEALER, NORTH ADAMS.

POWNAL.

The meeting of the citizens to consider the advisability of erecting a creamery, which was held Saturday, was well attended. The proposition was favorably received to erect a 700 cow factory at a cost of \$3,500, and a committee was appointed to visit the works at Syracuse, N. Y., and inspect the plant and output there. An income of \$60 per average cow was said to be promised.

There was no work at the mill Monday, on account of high water.

Iowa Horses For Sale.

J. A. Johnson, the horse dealer, has returned from Calven Park, Iowa, with a carload lot of horses, including heavy teams, chunks and driving horses. A description of some of them is given in the advertising columns. Mr. Johnson will sell these horses at private sale and invites intending buyers to drive them.

The Transcript Map.

In our advertising columns we give a full description of the handsome map which THE TRANSCRIPT is sending out among its readers. Directions are also given for using the coupon printed below. Twelve of them are required, but you need sign only one. Put that one upmost, pin all twelve securely together, and then forward them to THE TRANSCRIPT Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass., together with the amount named.

COUPON.

Publisher of THE TRANSCRIPT: North Adams, Mass. You will find enclosed 75 cents together with 12 coupons for which I am to receive one copy of RAND, MCNAULY & CO'S New Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World.

NAME.....

Street and Number.....

City or Town.....

State of.....

Headache Quickly Cured. Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails, 25¢.

About 2 acres of land (240 feet front) on the east end of my residence in Blackinton. It is well situated for a home, with 100 choice fruit trees, with electric cars and Broad Brook water on the line of front. Can all be sold by an electric light. Can all be sold by an electric light. JOHN A. DOANE

244-1111

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

IRISH HEROES OF '98

Centennial Observance, with Address by Congressman Fitzgerald.

PRESENT ISSUES DISCUSSED

The United States Does Not Want England's Aid in the Cuban Matter. Eloquent Address By Rev. J. J. Donnelly.

Columbia theater was crowded Sunday night for the observance of the Irish uprising of 1798. Every seat was occupied, all the standing room was packed with people, the stage and wings were crowded, and hundreds were turned away. As for attendance and enthusiasm went: it was the most successful celebration that the city has seen for a long time. On the stage was seated a large number of the prominent men of the city of all nationalities, and the stage was decorated with American and Irish flags.

Congressman John F. Fitzgerald was the attraction, and his address was the chief feature of the evening. He mentioned some of the more prominent of the heroes of '98, and then referred to the events of the present time. He denounced the English offers of aid as being intended to involve the United States in the Eastern crisis, and was enthusiastically applauded when he said, "The United States is fully able to care for her own interests. The people will stand by the president, and we need assistance from no other nation on earth to defend our honor and our integrity.

The meeting was opened with selections by the Schubert orchestra. When the curtain was raised, Rev. C. E. Burke was introduced as the chairman of the occasion, and the venerable pastor of St. Francis' parish made a short address of welcome, closing with a stirring poem calling on the men present to equal the former heroes. Congressman Fitzgerald was greeted with great applause which continued through the evening, frequently interrupting the eloquent address.

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of the remarkable enthusiasm which marked the Irish observances of the year throughout the country. He also spoke of current history now making in congress at Washington, and gave a vivid picture of the passage of the \$30,000,000 appropriation bill.

Beginning with the subject of Irish history relating to the uprising in '98, he said in substance: Ireland was happy just before the year '98 owing chiefly to the efforts of Henry Grattan, but in that year oppression became more cruel, and the Orangemen fanned the flames of religious bigotry till the condition of the Irish was that of the Cubans now, starved towards subversion. For a time the Irish were patient, in the inevitable conflict began, at first unorganized and in a small way, like the fight which Fr. John Burke waged. The Irish showed their intense devotion and loyalty, as shown in their regard for Lord Edward Fitzgerald, while the English in sharp contrast showed the most brutal and needless inhumanity.

Such men as Robert Emmet and Daniel O'Connell are brilliant examples of the glorious heroism that was shown during the bitter struggle, which presents an awful story of confiscation and robbery of the part of the English, such as no previous history had produced. There are many stories of the money it cost England to secure the final vote of union by the Irish, but it probably cost about \$8,000,000 to buy the votes, besides every gift of office and power that could be made.

It is a pleasure to us of this country to know that the nobility and heroism of those times are reproduced in leaders of the present day. President William McKinley, a descendant of Francis McKinley, who was hanged June 2, 1795, for participation in the rebellion, told an Irish girl who visited him not long ago that he had never forgotten his Irish ancestry, and that when the cause of Ireland was to be heard, his sympathy with its interests could be counted on.

In regard to England's expressions of sympathy for the Cubans and for our position, England has enough to do if she will only repeal the laws that govern Ireland, and give her people an opportunity to become a nation. The United States, if it settles the Cuban question, will do it without the help of England, and I know whereof I speak.

Following this address Rev. J. J. Donnelly was called on, and made an eloquent speech, in which he urged the study of Irish history from the beginning, as well as during recent centuries. He showed that none of the invasions and oppressions to which the Irish had been subjected had been able to destroy their spirit of heroism and loyalty. The audience dispersed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

After the meeting Congressman Fitzgerald was entertained with a reception in the rooms of Div. 4, A. O. H. There was singing and refreshments. The committee in charge has every reason to be proud of the success of the entire affair.

*Best coal, fresh supplies received every day. Orders promptly filled. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond's coal and wood office.

*Edward McDuffey, the holder of the world's mile record, will ride an Orient this season.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Will Soon Be Organized in This City. Many Firm Believers.

Christian Science is rapidly, though quietly, gaining headway in this city. Within the past year or two a few residents have been cured of serious ailments and through them the attention of others has been called to the science, with the result that several are now being successfully treated and believers are constantly being added to the list. Meetings have been held for several months at a private house, but the number of those interested has become such that larger accommodations must be provided and a hall is soon to be engaged and a Christian Science church will be organized.

As is well known, Christian Science is no new thing, it having been before the public for 25 years or more, and large churches have been built up in Boston, New York and other cities. The doctrine is also making rapid headway through the West. Its adherents believe that the teachings of Christ apply to the healing of the body as well as the eradication of sin from the soul, and that sickness may be removed now as it was when Christ was on earth.

The members of the faith are not yet willing to give the names of those who have been healed and other details of the movement in this city, but will make them public in a short time. Judging from the growth of the movement here during the last six months very great interest will be aroused when the meetings become public and more is known of the science and its results which, according to the testimony of those who have investigated for themselves and have become believers, are truly astonishing.

Church Insurance in the Diocese.

The following from Springfield gives the full statement of the change in placing church property insurance in the Springfield diocese, which local agents have been discussing:

Bishop Thomas D. Beaven of the Springfield diocese has recently made a change in the placing of insurance on church property, by which all the insurance business of the various parishes in the diocese will be placed through the agency of C. E. Stickney of this city. It has been understood that a decided financial gain would accrue to the churches by this arrangement, and that the various charitable institutions of the churches would get the benefit of savings thus made.

Mr. Stickney spoke of the remarkable enthusiasm which marked the Irish observances of the year throughout the country. He also spoke of current history now making in congress at Washington, and gave a vivid picture of the passage of the \$30,000,000 appropriation bill.

Beginning with the subject of Irish history relating to the uprising in '98, he said in substance: Ireland was happy just before the year '98 owing chiefly to the efforts of Henry Grattan, but in that year oppression became more cruel, and the Orangemen fanned the flames of religious bigotry till the condition of the Irish was that of the Cubans now, starved towards subversion.

For a time the Irish were patient, in the inevitable conflict began, at first unorganized and in a small way, like the fight which Fr. John Burke waged.

The Irish showed their intense devotion and loyalty, as shown in their regard for Lord Edward Fitzgerald, while the English in sharp contrast showed the most brutal and needless inhumanity.

Such men as Robert Emmet and Daniel O'Connell are brilliant examples of the glorious heroism that was shown during the bitter struggle, which presents an awful story of confiscation and robbery of the part of the English, such as no previous history had produced. There are many stories of the money it cost England to secure the final vote of union by the Irish, but it probably cost about \$8,000,000 to buy the votes, besides every gift of office and power that could be made.

It is a pleasure to us of this country to know that the nobility and heroism of those times are reproduced in leaders of the present day. President William McKinley, a descendant of Francis McKinley, who was hanged June 2, 1795, for participation in the rebellion, told an Irish girl who visited him not long ago that he had never forgotten his Irish ancestry, and that when the cause of Ireland was to be heard, his sympathy with its interests could be counted on.

In regard to England's expressions of sympathy for the Cubans and for our position, England has enough to do if she will only repeal the laws that govern Ireland, and give her people an opportunity to become a nation. The United States, if it settles the Cuban question, will do it without the help of England, and I know whereof I speak.

Following this address Rev. J. J. Donnelly was called on, and made an eloquent speech, in which he urged the study of Irish history from the beginning, as well as during recent centuries. He showed that none of the invasions and oppressions to which the Irish had been subjected had been able to destroy their spirit of heroism and loyalty. The audience dispersed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

After the meeting Congressman Fitzgerald was entertained with a reception in the rooms of Div. 4, A. O. H. There was singing and refreshments. The committee in charge has every reason to be proud of the success of the entire affair.

*Best coal, fresh supplies received every day. Orders promptly filled. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond's coal and wood office.

*Edward McDuffey, the holder of the world's mile record, will ride an Orient this season.

DAIRY OR CREAMERY BUTTER

Neighboring Farmers Debating the Question of Profit.

A meeting of farmers was held Friday afternoon at the Idlewild, South Williamstown, to consider the question of forming a co-operative creamery for the manufacture of butter. John Dill of Fairfield, Iowa, was present. He is the traveling agent of the True Dairy company of Syracuse, N. Y., which builds creameries in different places and starts the business of manufacturing creamery butter.

Thirteen farmers were present. The enterprise was explained in detail by Mr. Dill and the matter was talked over at length. The company represented by Mr. Dill has just finished a creamery at Bushkill's Bridge, N. Y., and has contracted to erect one at Hoosick Corners, N. Y. A meeting was held at Pownal Saturday to consider the question of forming a company there.

The farmers find it difficult to compete with the products of the creameries and those present at the meeting considered the subject worthy of careful investigation. H. C. Savage and C. D. Phelps were appointed a committee to visit Syracuse and look over the plant of the True Dairy company, and they will also inspect creameries in that vicinity which have been built by this company and are now in operation. The expenses of the committee are borne by the company. Messrs. Savage and Phelps went Sunday night to Albany, where they met Mr. Dill and proceeded with him to Syracuse. They will return Wednesday and will make their report at another meeting to be held soon.

South Williamstown is a good dairy section and many of the farmers there have gained excellent reputations as butter makers, but if the co-operative plan offers sufficient inducements a creamery will undoubtedly be erected. A cheese factory was formerly run very successfully in South Williamstown for a number of years, but was abandoned when a number of the largest dairymen withdrew to engage in the manufacture of "glit-edge" butter, which paid well until the co-operative creameries virtually took possession of the market. Since then the farmers have had more or less of a struggle to keep ahead and the present tendency is strong in the direction of the co-operative creamery in all dairy sections.

Church Insurance in the Diocese.

The following from Springfield gives the full statement of the change in placing church property insurance in the Springfield diocese, which local agents have been discussing:

Bishop Thomas D. Beaven of the Springfield diocese has recently made a change in the placing of insurance on church property, by which all the insurance business of the various parishes in the diocese will be placed through the agency of C. E. Stickney of this city. It has been understood that a decided financial gain would accrue to the churches by this arrangement, and that the various charitable institutions of the churches would get the benefit of savings thus made.

Mr. Stickney spoke of the remarkable enthusiasm which marked the Irish observances of the year throughout the country. He also spoke of current history now making in congress at Washington, and gave a vivid picture of the passage of the \$30,000,000 appropriation bill.

Beginning with the subject of Irish history relating to the uprising in '98, he said in substance: Ireland was happy just before the year '98 owing chiefly to the efforts of Henry Grattan, but in that year oppression became more cruel, and the Orangemen fanned the flames of religious bigotry till the condition of the Irish was that of the Cubans now, starved towards subversion.

For a time the Irish were patient, in the inevitable conflict began, at first unorganized and in a small way, like the fight which Fr. John Burke waged.

The Irish showed their intense devotion and loyalty, as shown in their regard for Lord Edward Fitzgerald, while the English in sharp contrast showed the most brutal and needless inhumanity.

Such men as Robert Emmet and Daniel O'Connell are brilliant examples of the glorious heroism that was shown during the bitter struggle, which presents an awful story of confiscation and robbery of the part of the English, such as no previous history had produced. There are many stories of the money it cost England to secure the final vote of union by the Irish, but it probably cost about \$8,000,000 to buy the votes, besides every gift of office and power that could be made.

It is a pleasure to us of this country to know that the nobility and heroism of those times are reproduced in leaders of the present day. President William McKinley, a descendant of Francis McKinley, who was hanged June 2, 1795, for participation in the rebellion, told an Irish girl who visited him not long ago that he had never forgotten his Irish ancestry, and that when the cause of Ireland was to be heard, his sympathy with its interests could be counted on.

In regard to England's expressions of sympathy for the Cubans and for our position, England has enough to do if she will only repeal the laws that govern Ireland, and give her people an opportunity to become a nation. The United States, if it settles the Cuban question, will do it without the help of England, and I know whereof I speak.

Following this address Rev. J. J. Donnelly was called on, and made an eloquent speech, in which he urged the study of Irish history from the beginning, as well as during recent centuries. He showed that none of the invasions and oppressions to which the Irish had been subjected had been able to destroy their spirit of heroism and loyalty. The audience dispersed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

After the meeting Congressman Fitzgerald was entertained with a reception in the rooms of Div. 4, A. O. H. There was singing and refreshments. The committee in charge has every reason to be proud of the success of the entire affair.

*Best coal, fresh supplies received every day. Orders promptly filled. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond's coal and wood office.

*Edward McDuffey, the holder of the world's mile record, will ride an Orient this season.

Baby Carriages

AND

Go-Carts!

These days of sunshine make us think of getting the baby outdoors. Let us show you how happy we can make your baby. Even our prices will make the little one laugh and grow fat.

Burdett & Co.
Close Your Eyes to Quality
and the World is Full
of Cheap Things.

But with your eyes wide open, the really cheap things are few and far between. When we make low prices they are not at the expense of good qualities. Here is how we do it.

We Are Running a Cash Market!

We can buy lower and sell lower for cash than if we figured in books keeping and bad debts. You get the benefit.

Run Over These Prices:

Roast Beef, short cut,	15c
Roast Beef, long cut,	14c
Roast Beef, shoulder cut,	